

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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晚二十月廿年二號

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1910.

三月廿一英港

5s. PER ANNUM.
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RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
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Hongkong, 28th September, 1910. [19]

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" " " " 6 " 3½ "

WM. DICKSON,
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Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [19]

YOKOHAMA SPOKE BANK:
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Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [19]

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J. KULLMANN,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [19]

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THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [19]

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For 6 " 3½ "

For 3 " 3 "

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Hongkong, 26th September, 1910. [19]

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CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [19]

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HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
HOTEL.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS Hotel has recently been thoroughly

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is now luxuriously furnished and up-to-date

in every respect. Situated in the most central

position, Large and airy rooms, Hot, Cold,

and Shower Baths, Gas and Electric Lights

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leading Cafeteria in London, and

GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo.

Telephone No. 197.

Telegraphic Address "Comfort" Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [19]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI { ASATE { About 25th Nov. } Freight and Passage.

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SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" (Capt. F. v. Blizor T. 18,300)	About WEDNESDAY, 30th November.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAU, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" (Capt. D. Lenz T. 6,000)	SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., at Daylight.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GOELZEN" (Capt. H. Regener T. 6,750)	About TUESDAY, 13th December.
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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910.

Intimations.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or decrepitude of the vital organs, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, insomnia, fits of terror, spasms, convulsions, fainting, drowsiness, down-syndrome, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, miliary, high-coloured water, &c., &c. All sorts of different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and dependency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be removed by a combination of the wonderful and slightly scientific preparation. Directly and the system generally, it gives tone to the system, restores all the weakened wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, worn up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it infused into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels disease wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all forms of anaemia, scrofula, consumption, diarrhoea, dysentery, constipation, rheumatism, and malignant patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all forms of scatica, lumbo-glo, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, pruritis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, divers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, improves the spinal and foot muscles, prevents rheumatism, &c., &c. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Postage stamp addressed envelope, for booklet, Price 5d, for trial bottle, a little ready-made, THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND. The Vetsarzo may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

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WE HAVE SOMETHING TO
SUIT YOU!

JUST ARRIVED, a wide range of New
Fashionable Suit length pieces of 3/2 yds.
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Hongkong, 1st November, 1910. [682]

SAVE YOUR HEALTH
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"COUZAN GATIER"
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Large Bottles 5s 3d
Dozen 3s 3d

Case 50 Bottles 18s 5d
" 6s " 1s 2d

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

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JUST UNPACKED
Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
ATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
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TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.
Coast Port Orders carefully
executed.

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HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I., and

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Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.

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Water on Blocks 88 ft. Water on Blocks 55 ft. Water on Blocks 81.5 ft.

Mooring basin 600 feet x 100 feet x 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tall shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

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106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances, 15 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.5 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910.

'RIPPER' MURDERS.

LATE COMMISSIONER'S HISTORY OF THE NOTORIOUS CRIMES.

In his reminiscences, published by Messrs Chatto and Windus, under the title of "From Constable to Commissioner," Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Smith, late Commissioner of Police in the City of London, has a good deal that is interesting and informative to say about the notorious "Ripper" murders.

Sir Henry tells of his efforts to capture the author of the "Ripper" murders. There is no man living, he says, who knows as much of those crimes as he does. He has to admit, however, that though within five minutes of the perpetrator one light, and with a very fair description of him he was completely beaten. He adds that he has no more idea now where the culprit lived than he had twenty years ago.

"The coincidences in connection with the tragedies is one no one would credit. After the second crime I sent word to Sir Charles Warren that I had discovered a man very likely to be the man wanted.

"He certainly had all the qualifications requisite. He had been a medical student, he had been in a lunatic asylum; he spent all his time with whom he liked by giving them polished falsehoods instead of severages, two of these falsehoods having been found in the pocket of the murdered woman."

"Sir Charles failed to find him. I thought he was likely to be in Rupert-street, Haymarket. I sent up two men, and there he was, but, polished falsehoods and all, he proved an alibi without the shadow of a doubt."

In August, 1888, Sir Henry made such arrangements as he thought would ensure success. He put nearly a third of the force in plain clothes, with instructions to do everything which, under ordinary circumstances, a constable should not do.

"The weather was lovely, and I have little doubt they thoroughly enjoyed themselves, sitting on doorsteps, smoking their pipes, hanging about the public-houses, and gossiping with all and sundry. In addition to this I visited every butcher's shop in the City, and every nook and corner which might, by any possibility, be the murderer's place of concealment."

Sir Henry describes how the two women were found murdered one night, the first in Fenchurch-street, a narrow thoroughfare off the Commercial-road, and the second in Mitre-square.

I was convinced then, and am convinced now, that had my orders been carried out in the spirit—they may have been to the letter—the reign of terror would have ceased that night. The orders were to account for every man and woman seen together. It may be that the man and woman, having made an appointment, went separately and met in the square. That does not exonerate the officers of the City Police. On hundreds of occasions I have defended them and stood up for them when unjustly accused of neglect or excess of duty; but that is not, as Shaver Quackenboss used to say, my "platform" now.

The Mitre-square victim was known to a good many of the constables. Had she been followed and men called to guard the approaches, the murderer would to a certainty have been taken red-handed.

"My men, thoroughly awake at last, were scouring the whole neighbourhood, and one of them, Hale by name, who had been with us in Mitre-square, thinking he had better chance down Whitechapel way, ran at his best pace in that direction.

FEARED ANTI-JEWISH RISING.

"Goulston-street, Whitechapel, is a broad thoroughfare running parallel with the Commercial-road, just one-third of a mile from the square, and in that street, at the door of one of the model workmen's dwellings erected by Peabody, he saw a light and halting, found a constable of the Metropolitan Force looking at the missing piece of apron. It was folded up, and immediately above, written in chalk, were the words, 'The Jews are the men that won't be blamed for nothing.'

It was thus proved beyond doubt that the murderer, on that evening at any rate, made in the first instance for Whitechapel.

Sir Charles Warren was instantly apprised of this discovery, and coming down himself, ordered the words to be wiped out along with his reason for so doing that he feared a rising against the Jews.

This was, I thought, a fatal mistake. It is just possible the words, if photographed, might have afforded an important clue.

SURPRISE FOR THE SHAH.

Sir Henry tells how he entered the ranks of the City of London police, and a loss than six years rose to be commissioner. His father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather were all the ministers of the Church of Scotland. He is the cousin, once removed, of Robert Louis Stevenson.

In speaking of Captain Shaw, of the Fire Brigade, Sir Henry tells this interesting story of the King Edward VII.

King Edward VII. also honoured Shaw with his friendship, and often used to visit the headquarters of the brigade in Southwark Bridge-road. It was Shaw's habit to see every engine at head-quarters stabled before he went to bed; every engine, I mean, that should have finished its work and been home again.

On one occasion, about midnight, an engine, long overdue, had not arrived, and Shaw went to the main door to see if there was any sign of the truant. Just as he put his hand on the door-handle the bell rang violently and opening the door without a second's delay, he saw the King, then Prince of Wales, and the Shah of Persia.

The foreign potentate was greatly pleased with the promptitude displayed, and said for his own dominions fully impressed with the belief that the chief of the London Fire Brigade was a way to be found twenty-four hours in the day, and 365 days in the year, standing ready to boll the door to open it to all comers.

In a chapter about dogs—he is an authority on retrievers—Sir Henry mentions the curious fact that never within the memory of man has a member of the London Police, Metropolitan or City, been attacked by hydrophobia. Yet they have been bitten by every species of dog, from the lordly St. Bernard to the pygmy pup. "I do not attempt to give a reason for this," he says. "I only state what I know to be correct."

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Telm Shui Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A S.I.L. indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are reported at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights a decal, Red Green Red indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

Ratifications.

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LIMITED.**

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Whiskies distilled in Scotland

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FINE MELLOW
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**GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Only business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1910.

THE BANISHMENT ORDINANCE.

It has been brought to our notice, and it only bears out our own conviction, that the recently-issued Banishment Ordinance is pressing very hardly upon a very desirable element in our Chinese community. In the British Army they say "No names, no pack-drill" so in the course of this article no names shall be mentioned outright except the name of the eminent Kleg's Council who as Chief Justice of the Fiji Islands has laid down a standard and leading judgment on the question which is presently agitating Chinese circles in Hongkong. Sir Henry Berkeley was our Attorney-General and his Lordship also filled the position of Chief Justice of Hongkong after his departure from the Southern Islands. In Fiji his Lordship laid down several rules that are incapable of refutation so far as any British subject is concerned, whether that subject be black or white. Yet it is apparent that the Banishment Ordinance is being preyed upon to the discredit of well-doing Chinese subjects who are as much entitled to the liberties that the British law conveys as any man who hails from London or Glasgow. As a matter of fact, the Banishment Ordinance is being prostituted. Unknowingly, the Government is lending itself to a misapplication of it. Within our own knowledge, there have been of late several notorious cases of respectable Chinese deported by reason of information received—citizens of British prestige who got no opportunity of defending themselves before the tribunal constituted by the Governor-in-Council. With all due respect to the Registrar-General, it is clear that many of his decisions with regard to banishment are wrong or at least faulty, and why a respectable merchant should be hounded out of the Colony passeth understanding. He may be a gambler, or he may smoke opium, or he may do worse things, but if the same principle were applied indiscriminately there would be very few Europeans left in the island. The case in point in our estimation is that of one amongst a number, who was told by a Police informer that a warrant was out for his arrest and, being worldly wise, he left the Colony for Canton. Otherwise he might have been taken into custody without any opportunity of defending himself in the open Court. This is no salacy. The usual *modus operandi* in the case of a person who comes under the purview of the Banishment Ordinance is that he is brought before the Chief Detective Inspector in the first place, transferred to the Registrar-General secondly and then sent off (or rather his order of banishment is sent off) to the Executive Council where it is duly signed, generally without examination or personal attendance of the deportee. It does not require any enlarging to prove that such procedure is entirely unsound and unconstitutional; and the Chinese are beginning to find that out. There are doubtless in this Colony many people who deserve to be banished—one Chinese of our acquaintance says hundreds—but these are all bad characters whose room is preferable to their company. But that is no reason why respectable merchants should be sent away from the Colony on the scanty evidence of Police informers. *Inter alia*, this is what Sir Henry Berkeley had to say in a similar case which he tried in the Fijian Islands before he came to Hongkong. In this instance the Fijian Attorney General sent a native named Ratu Savenaca to the island of Na Yau under the "Confining Order." This Ordinance declares:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor-in-Council by order under his hand to confine any Native whom he shall believe to be disaffected to the Queen or otherwise dangerous to the peace or good order of the Colony to a particular locality in Fiji for any period not exceeding 10 years from the date of such Order." In reply to this contention, Sir Henry made the statement that it is clearly against every principle of natural law and justice that a man should be condemned to be deprived of his liberty without having the charge upon which he is to be condemned communicated to him and without any opportunity being afforded to him of defending himself against such charge. Yet in spite of this judgment, which ought to apply to all British Colonies, two Chinese officers are deported from Hongkong almost daily without being granted a public or even an executive hearing. In answer to the argument that the Governor-in-Council might adopt whatever procedure he pleased because the Ordinance was silent on that point, Sir Henry said the answer to that contention was that "the inherent right of every British subject to be heard before he is condemned cannot be taken away from him except by express words or by implication abounding to express enactment; and that where a Statute constitutes a tribunal with power to deprive the subject of his liberty, and is silent as to the procedure to be observed, such a tribunal, however informal it may be, must conduct its proceedings in accordance with the principles of natural law and justice." That is almost the last word that can be said on the subject, and it is to be hoped that the Hongkong authorities will observe the fact.

detestable spirit, that of the card-castle playing instinct in some men is the most abhorrent to reason. We once knew a man who had a mania for changing everything, and when he gave way to it, after pulling things to pieces he had laboriously put them all in place again—or, rather, his subordinates had to do so. The French revolutionists proclaimed that they had given us a new earth and that Heaven had been abolished altogether. The earth remains as old as ever, and Heaven as near or as far from our reach as it has always been. When people talk as they often do, without thinking, they are apt to speak of the good done by the French Revolution. A little reflection will show that the good to be done was done by constructive minds after that cataclysm. On the other hand, to pull down a really rotten structure and rebuild is not playing at card-castles. The danger to the younger generation of Chinese, for instance, is that they should find such zest in the work of destroying what is rotten in the state, that they may proceed to pull down quite sound and solid structures, afterwards to erect in their place flimsy, Jerry-built edifices that will not stand, the first typhoon of internal or external strife. The funniest and yet in some ways the most ghastly instance of playing at card castles is the exhibition of themselves that the new so-called Ministers in Portugal are making. All of the old corruption and venality is there—every bit of it, only more so. What a world this is! And yet there are good and useful men in it, and good and useful builders. The founders of the Hongkong University are erecting a monument *aera perpetuus*, and it is of such builders that we would the world were full.

THE CANALLE IN SHANGHAI.

The Chinese of Shanghai have forfeited our sympathy by their extraordinary behaviour at the meeting recently held in the Iwo godown for the purpose of explaining to the Chinese the anti-plague measures taken by the Municipality. The Chinese are, as a rule, the most reasonable of people when they once understand a thing, and, usually, they are willing to listen to argument. Here in Hongkong, after many difficulties, they have so entirely consented to plague prevention that all this year (we speak from memory) there have been only twenty-three cases of plague in Hongkong, almost all of which came from elsewhere. How is it that this splendid result has been achieved? It is owing to the efforts of Mr. Brewster and the Chinese gentry who acted with him. In Shanghai an effort was made to attain the objects already arrived at in Hongkong. We learn that the Chinese gentry and the Health Officer of the Settlement understood each other, or appeared to do so. The great meeting at the Iwo Godown, therefore, would seem to have been held with a view to the enlightenment of the Chinese, other than the gentry, as to the objects of the plague-preventive measures. It is next to impossible to enlighten people who don't want to be enlightened, and say so by hurling lumps of granite. However, we can better understand the attitude of those who stand stonewall at the Police, than that of those well dressed and apparently respectable people who attended the meeting ostensibly for the purpose of listening to the arguments of the Health Officer, but, really, to howl him down. We read that at the mere mention of his speech "violent protests were raised. Certain of the discontented residents in the infected neighbourhood pressed forward and declaimed in the wildest excitement, which was communicated like wildfire to the rest of the audience." While this was going on, continuous rushes were being made on the police guarding the doors. It should not be overlooked that at the special request of the Chinese gentry no armed police were on duty. Eventually, of course, not only armed police but even the Volunteers had to be called to reserve order. Now we suggest that the whole unhappy business was a "put-up job," and that the apparent reasonableness with which consent had been given to attend the meeting, simply covered an intention to make that meeting the occasion of a riot in order to intimidate the Shanghai Municipal Council.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE master of a cargo-boat was fined \$5 at the Harbour Office this morning for failing to take out a licence.

A GRASS-CUTTER was fined \$10 or fourteen days' hard labour this morning for cutting trees in Aberdeen.

A COOLIE was awarded fourteen days' imprisonment at the Police Court this morning for keeping in unlawful possession of a quantity of iron valued at \$1.

We have received from Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company samples of their "Pearly" sparkling mineral water. The water is of excellent quality and extremely palatable. The prices are moderate.

M.S. Ken's rugby team met the R.G.A. team in a friendly game of rugby yesterday afternoon at the Hongkong Football Club's Ground. The game was an interesting one and resulted in a win for the aslors by 15 points to 5.

On the seventy persons lost when the Haitian gunboat *Liberator* foundered off Point de Poix last month, ten were Generals.

ANOTHER delusion swept away. "Chinese rice paper," said Lord Redesdale, in his presidential address, before the Royal Photographic Society on 19th inst., "has no rice what'ever in its composition."

The magnificent gateway, "Choku-shimon," which is a feature of the Kyoto exhibit at the Japan-British Exhibition, has been presented to Kowloon Gardens, where it will be re-erected after the close of the exhibition.

The masters of two laundries and a fat-boiling shop at Yaumati were prosecuted by Sanitary Inspector Hayes at the Police Court this morning for allowing persons in addition to caretakers to sleep on the premises. A fine of \$5 was imposed in each instance.

"My grandfather"—the young man spoke out without a touch of pride—"my grandfather lived to a green old age. A singularly green old age. Three times after his seventieth birthday he was taken in by the confidence trick." —*Shanghai Times*.

A cook employed at the Vienna Café and an outside boy were charged before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistrate this morning with the larceny of a quantity of butter from the Café. Each of the defendants were fined \$5 or two weeks' "hard."

THE Colonial Secretary, Sir Henry May, with a party of officials paid a visit to several of the third-class hotels to-day in order to see that the premises conformed to stipulated conditions and we understand that the stipulations were fully complied with in each instance.

Mr. Dickenson, the United States Secretary of War, who was in Beijing last month, suggested to the Emperor that the Crown Prince while in East Asiatic waters should visit the Philippines. The Emperor William seemed pleased with the suggestion, and said he would take it into consideration.

THIRTY-eight men were arrested last night by Sergt. Watt in an opium den at 319, Queen's Road West. The men appeared before Mr. E. R. Halifax this morning. The first defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or ten weeks and the second defendant \$10 or three weeks. The rest were fined \$2 each.

EARLY next year, if sufficient inducement is forthcoming, Hongkong may be made one of three projected centres in the Far East for the teaching and encouraging of aviation. The centres at present contemplated are Saigon, Hongkong and one other place—probably Shanghai, though this has not yet been decided—in the north.

BERLIN papers announce that negotiations are in progress between the Chinese Government and the Krupp "Germany" Yard, at Kai, with regard to the construction of a number of submarines for the Chinese Navy. Two Chinese officers on a visit visited the yard and inspected submarines built for the German Admiralty, in which they made a trial trip.

THE Q.S.K. ss. *Mexico-maru*, the fifth steamer of their new Far-Eastern liners, on her maiden trip to America, made Victoria, B.C. on the 16th instant and Tacoma, Wash., on the next morning, leaving Yokohama on the 1st inst. *Sink or swim* this steamer was delivered in New York on the 21st instant, establishing a new record of 106 hours in transit from Tacoma to the destination by the excellent silk train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway Co. and their connecting lines.

WE learn from our Canton correspondent that Chan Pai-ling, a director of a life insurance company, has, so it is alleged, misappropriated \$3,500 out of the received funds of \$5,000 deposited in a native bank. He was arrested and bailed out by a number of directors of the company, who were responsible for the funds. The directors are now reported to have absconded and the members of the firm concerned have sent a petition to the Naam Hoi Magistrate.

LEUNG SHING, alias Leung-Yuet Shang Loong, manager of a second-hand clothes shop, of No. 6, Tong Street, who was charged last week with that he did on the 24th of March last unlawfully by means of false pretences obtain from the Comptroller-General a registered letter containing a draft for \$1,000 with intent to defraud was again brought up before Mr. J. P. Wood at the Magistrate this morning. Defendant was remanded for another week. Mr. Leo, D'Alma da was for the defence.

THE Evening Standard of 21st Oct., says:—The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company continue to produce excellent working results. After providing for Debenture interest and £6,000 for Debenture redemption, the net profit for the year ended February 28 last was £.60,754. The directors transfer £39,000 to the reserve for depreciation, and then declare dividends amounting to 15 per cent. for the year, leaving £5,012 to be carried forward. This is the fourth year in succession that the company has paid 15 per cent., and the reserve for depreciation amounts to £145,000, besides which Debentures to the amount of £70,000 have been redeemed, and there are other reserves. The company is therefore thoroughly prosperous, and it is consequently all the more annoying to find that disputes have arisen with a local concern regarding its operations in the country. The Chinese Government have proposed to terminate the difficulty by one of two methods. One was the issue of Chinese Government bonds against the transfer of the company's property and undertaking, and the other was an amalgamation with the local company. The last-named proposal was found impracticable, and the board agreed to discuss the first suggestion in principle, but up to the present no agreement has been arrived at as regards the form, the amount, or the term of the proposed bonds. Negotiations are still proceeding with the assistance of the British Government.

M.S. Ken's rugby team met the R.G.A. team in a friendly game of rugby yesterday afternoon at the Hongkong Football Club's Ground. The game was an interesting one and resulted in a win for the aslors by 15 points to 5.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JOHN GRANT.**FRESH ALLEGATIONS PREPARED AGAINST DEFENDANT.**

John Grant was brought up on remand before Mr. E. R. Halifax, the Magistrate this morning on the following two charges:—(a) That he did receive or have in his possession a blank cheque (No. 724,666) of the Chartered Bank the property of one K. Roberts, stolen outside the Colony on or about the 14th inst. (b). That he did receive or have in his possession property, to wit, a number of testimonials the property of K. Roberts, unlawfully obtained outside the Colony on or about 14th inst. Mr. Denys, Sr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted and defendant was unrepresented.

Mr. Donny withdrew the above charges and dismissed the following, therefore:—(a) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, did have a cheque in his possession, well knowing the same to have been stolen; (b) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, feloniously did forge and counterfeit a certain order for the payment of money, that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China by one Kenric Roberts with intent thereby to defraud, well knowing the same to be false, forged and counterfeited; (c) That John Grant on the 13th November, 1910, feloniously obtained certain property, that is to say, certain T.O.U.s, amounting to £26, by virtue of a certain forged order for the payment of money that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China by one Kenric Roberts, well knowing the same to be forged; (d) That John Grant on the 1st October, 1910, did forge and counterfeit a certain order for the payment of money, that is to say, a writing purporting to be a cheque drawn upon the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, by one G. Smith Grant with intent thereby to defraud, well knowing the same to be forged and counterfeited.

His Worship (To defendant)—Do you plead guilty to the charges?

Defend, at—I plea not guilty.

Mr. Denys—I wish to ask for a further remand, as some of the witnesses are a long way off and it will take some time to get them here.

His Worship—Will Tuesday and Wednesday day do?

Mr. Denys—Yes, your Worship.

The case was remanded till Tuesday next at 2.15 p.m.

CHARGE OF ARMED ROBBERY.**JURY RECONSIDER THEIR VERDICT.**

CHAN UN HUNG and CHAN YUT were charged before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazland at the Criminal Sessions this morning with having committed armed robbery in the New Territory on the 24th of October and stealing \$14, some pieces of silverware and articles of clothing.

Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Denys, jun., of the Crown Solicitor's Office, conducted the case for the prosecutor, and the defence was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner.

In his opening remarks, the prosecuting Counsel stated that on the night in question the two prisoners entered a house in Teat Muk Kiu village in the Shau-lau-kok district of the New Territory, intimidated the two female occupants and stole the money and goods as mentioned above. They were armed with offensive weapons and threatened the women with violence. There were four men in all who came on to the roof of the house, but only two came into the room, the other two going into the adjoining house. Both of the men who entered into complainants' apartment had handkerchiefs over their faces as a disguise. The handkerchiefs of No. 2 prisoner, Chan Yut, came off while the thieves were ransacking the premises. This prisoner was very fierce in his attitude towards the women—the mother and daughter—and as a result the robbers were allowed to make a clean sweep of all the valuables and money in the house. The handkerchiefs, however, did not hide the whole of the prisoners' faces and there was no doubt that the complainants could recognize them; they were quite sure of their identity. No. 2 prisoner said that he did not know where the house was. As a matter of fact, he had been employed in the same house as a tailor and was easily recognizable by the mistress. But what he stated was that he would cut off a cock's head if anyone could recognize him as one of the robbers. Mr. Alabaster, on the contrary, contended that the identification was ample and there was not the slightest doubt that both prisoners were concerned in the robbery.

Evidence was then adduced. Sergeant Neil Lamont was the principal witness for the prosecution. Further evidence having been taken, the jury retired to consider their verdict and returned with a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty" in respect of the first defendant, who was accordingly acquitted. With regard to the second defendant, the jury found him "Not guilty" by a majority of four to three. His Lordship said he could not accept the verdict and asked them to reconsider their verdict. The majority must be five to two. When the jury returned again, the verdict was "Not guilty" by five to two. Defendant was discharged.

"MESQUITA" MEMORIAL.**DISPOSAL OF HONGKONG FUNDS.**

Mr. F. X. M. Fig eiredo presided at a meeting yesterday, at the rooms of the Biblioteca Portuguesa, of the subscribers in Hongkong to the funds for the "Mesquita" Memorial, initiated by his father, the late Mr. José M. V. de Figueiredo. The meeting unanimously agreed to hand over the amount subscribed, together with the accumulated interest, to the Central Committee at Macao. The transfer will be made as soon as the fixed deposit becomes due. The amount to be so transferred is some \$750.

We understand that the General Committee decided that the memorial will assume the form of a noble column surmounted by a bust of the late Colonel Mesquita. The monument is estimated to cost £7,000 sterling, exclusive of the cost of railings, foundation, etc. Designs of the memorial, with specific lists, were laid before the meeting yesterday.

Mr. F. C. da Costa moved a vote of thanks to Mr. F. X. M. Figueiredo for looking after the investment of the Hongkong funds all these years. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. M. P. da Silva and unanimously carried.

After the formal part of the business had been concluded, a conversation ensued among the subscribers pertaining to the best site for the memorial at Macao. The opinion was unanimous that the monument should be erected in some public place in the city where it may be seen by visitors to Macao and where it may also serve as a public embellishment of Macao, instead of being erected in the Cemetery where it will be seen by a comparatively few people.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.**THE GAMBLING QUESTION.**

MACAO HARBOUR WORKS.

HONGKONG TENDERS INVITED.

Once again the improvement of the approaches to the Harbour of Macao is engaging the attention of the Portuguese Government in the neighbouring colony. We hear that tenders have been invited by leading firms in Hongkong to carry out this important undertaking to Macao. The works will, of necessity, be of large magnitude; and though we have no means, at present, of ascertaining the contract, we believe that, broadly speaking, they embrace works extending from the roadstead to the Inner Harbour. In the main, the works in the Outer Harbour, or approaches to the anchorage proper, will be confined to deepening the present tilted up channel which is made use of by the Hongkong and Canton river steamers. The passage will be deepened sufficiently and made broad enough to allow of vessels of the deepest draft, now plying to and from Macao, using it without the risk of grounding at the lowest water mark in summer, as is now so frequently the case to the inconvenience and annoyance of passengers and shippers of cargo alike.

An extensive reclamation is planned there, where in the neighbourhood of Green Island where the valuable plant of the Cement Company is now located. The foreshore will be reclaimed with all the mud and silt recovered from the sea-bed and which will be removed to and deposited in the proposed reclaimed area.

As only firms of standing in Hongkong have been asked to submit their tenders for the work, it is to be expected that its completion will be effected in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. We regard with considerable satisfaction the prospect of the Colony securing such a large and important contract, as it may mean the profitable employment of labour and capital to the Colony's advantage.

FIRE IN A LEPROSY ASYLUM.

RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

A fire broke out in the Leperas Refuge at Shing Ping, H.W. & Shan District, Canton, shortly after 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th inst. The inmates were engaged in boiling rice at the time and it is believed that the outbreak was caused as a direct result of their carelessness. Between 50 and 60 neighbouring houses became involved in flames, which could be seen for a distance of 10 to 15 miles. The damage caused to property is estimated at \$100,000. Part of the property was covered by insurance.

UNKNOWN VESSEL'S WRECK.

IN LAM-TU CHANNEL.

On Monday last, a wreck was reported to the Harbour Authorities as lying in Lam-tu Channel. The wreck has now been located. It lies in nine fathoms of water off Chu Chau Island bearing. The stern of the wrecked vessel is on the bottom and the bows appear about eight feet above water. From inquiries made by a representative of the Hongkong Telegraph, it appears that the ill-fated vessel is of European build with very heavy timbers. On the foredeck, about six feet from the stern, appears to have been a mast (11 in. diameter) sawn off four feet above the deck and just abaft one heavy mooring bitt. Yesterday, the wreck was being towed by a tender, which after half an hour, managed to shift the wreck a distance of about 75 feet only. Further attempt to tow the vessel was abandoned.

HEROIC RESCUE AT YOKOHAMA.

YOUNG FOREIGNERS SAVE OCCUPANTS OF DISTRESSED JUNK.

At about half-past six Thursday evening (3rd inst) when a terrific storm came up at Yokohama, a Japanese junk with six occupants aboard was sighted in distress off the Bund near the Grand Hotel, the men aboard shouting loudly for help. A large crowd gathered and several attempts were made by bystanders to aid the endangered men but the rescuers apparently were lacking nerve to dare the roaring sea. The police as well as various gamblers then tried to save the fishermen without success until three members of the Yokohama Yacht Club, Messrs. S. A. Vincent, R. H. Box and F. Stone managed a dingy and with great risk made the junk and took the six men aboard, landing them amidst the applause of a large number of bystanders at the new Hatoba. The names of the rescued could not be obtained, as it is reported that in their excitement they even forgot to thank the brave, young foreigners who had saved them from a watery grave.

It is stated that Messrs. Vincent, Box and Stone will be rewarded shortly by Governor Sato in accordance with the regulations for life saving. The Japanese papers are high in their praise of the young foreigners who so bravely risked their lives.—*Japan Advertiser.*

ANOTHER WEIRD STORY.

KOWLOON "TIGER" TALES OUTRIVALLED BY LATEST INVENTION.

The crop of extraordinary stories which has grown up within the last week has just had a rather weird addition. The Chinese now say that a solitary rat about a foot high and three feet in length has brought the plague from Hongkong to Sha-ghai, and that it is now roaming about in the infected area. A doctor from Hongkong is reported to be here, and the house-to-house inspection which was made is said to have been a search at his instigation for the quadruped. Having exhausted every thing that might have had the semblance of a foundation, the native mind now seemed to have turned the ludicrous for its mental gymnastics.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

WHAT is claimed to be the biggest apple ever grown in England was sold at Covent Garden last month to Messrs Adams, of Bond-street, W. for £4. The height of the apple is 16 inches, circumference 16 in., and its weight 17 lbs.

CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

TRAFAVGAR DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH".

SIR,—It is the custom of the Navy League to issue, on each recurring Trafalgar Day, a manifesto explanatory of its policy. While Nelson and his comrades are honoured, the lessons of their lives and services must not be forgotten. They gave proof, in a critical hour, of qualities without which nothing can avail. But the means of their action were as important—the ships, guns, stores, and repairing facilities which were instrumental in the success. Happily for England, at the outbreak of the Trafalgar campaign, Lord St. Vincent had cleared the administration, and had given England a fleet which was sufficient for her needs.

The responsibility which lay upon naval administrators is—and before the Trafalgar period, lie upon their successors at the present time. It is for the Navy to secure for us all that we have won, and it is for the administration behind the Navy to furnish all that the Navy requires. Inert material does not win battles, but the greatest and most capable officers, and the best trained men, cannot do England's work unless they have ships, and arms and all that their profession demands. Every Englishman knows, or should know, that the land we possess, the Empire we have built up, the raw material we require for manufacture, the products of industries, and the very food we eat, are the gift of sea Power.

Old standards have passed away. New dangers threaten the future in various parts of the world. New Sea Powers are arising, which alone, or in combination, may yet challenge our position, or reduce the value of the means at our disposal. We cannot, therefore, be content with less than a standard which will give us two keels for every keel laid by the next strongest Power. Financial considerations must not stand in the way of the safety that England and the Empire demand. There is hostility to no power in the Standard the Navy League has adopted. A naval defeat may mean disaster to any Power, but to us it would mean annihilation. A defeated Army may rally its forces and again take the field, but a defeated Navy can never do more. Therefore, to omit to take steps to meet the remotest possibility of defeat would be the extreme of folly.

It is an essential part of this Trafalgar Day appeal, to enter into the details of what is required. Let it suffice to say that, for the future, in big ships we must lay down as a minimum two keels to every keel of the next strongest Power. This is the first and most important demand of the Navy League.

In the meantime we must build, and go on building, such numbers of vessels of the class as may be necessary for the protection of our commerce abroad.

Destroyers we must have in large numbers to scour the seas around the British Isles, and sufficient submarines are a necessity.

Docks are most urgently needed, for the great ships we are building at the present time, and these must be provided,

Officers and men in adequate numbers are also a most important requirement. These must be no want in the personnel of the Navy. Stores, armaments, repairing facilities, dockyard equipments where not complete, must be provided if the safety of the Empire and Command of the sea is to be assured.

The Navy League makes its great appeal to the Nation on this day. It calls upon Englishmen to be worthy of their ships. It exhorts them to exert every energy in their power, to appeal to Government to provide without stint all that the safety of the country demands. In particular it asks them to enforce, wherever they go, the vast importance of a strong naval standard which all men can understand. This is the Two-Kes-to-Oce Standard, which the Navy League upholds. Let them join the Navy League, and thereby assist it to compel the Government of the day to omit nothing in the way of naval preparation and sufficiency that will safeguard the security of all that Britain holds dear.

For the Executive Committee of the Navy League,

ROBERT YERBURGH,
President.
WM. CAIUS CRUTCHLEY,
Secretary.

The Navy League,
11, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W.

October 1910.

DISTINGUISHED PRELATE IN HONGKONG.

CATHOLIC NOVEL GUEST OF THE SPANISH PROCLUB.

The Spanish Procurator in Hongkong at the moment has the distinction of housing guests of importance to the Roman Catholic world in these parts. Since Saturday last, the greater number of the expatriate Jesuits from Macao have been enjoying the hospitality of the Rev. Fr. F. R. Naval, the Procurator. On Tuesday there arrived from Rome Cardinal Naval, who is en route to Manila. His Eminence is an uncle of the Rev. Reverend the Procurator of the Spanish Dominicans in Hongkong, whose guests he will be during his stay in Hongkong before proceeding to Manila next week. Cardinal Naval is a distinguished scholar and of considerable attainments in the world of letters, being himself a professor in the University at Manila.

MR. Yukio Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, speaking at a banquet given by the Japan Society of New York, suggested that America and Japan should take the lead of the world in using their energies and more for the promotion of international peace and goodwill. If America, England and Japan joined hands across the seas the peace of the whole world would be assured.

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THE POSITION OF SILVER.

The future of silver is a subject of interest to the whole of the Far East, and it may be useful, therefore, to take note of an instructive pronouncement on the position of the white metal by an American authority, Mr. James S. H. Umsted, who, writing for a United States financial journal, expresses quite resolute views as to the future of the silver position. He bases his high hopes on

INDIAN AND CHINESE PROGRESS.

He points out that when silver sold at \$11.16d. in 1902, the world's output was 162,763,433 fine ounces. To-day production of at least 214,000,000 ozs. the price is back to between 7d. and 2s. 6d., or, say, c. 52 or c. 53 oz. ounce in New York. The panic of 1907, with its worldwide business depression, was one of the reasons for the metal's drop from 32/- to 16d. in that year at the start to 2s. 6d. in December, 1908, although the influence of crop failure and partial famine in India counted for much. To-day that great country is teeming with crops, nearly all of its agricultural products having been of unusually large volume—doubtless in some cases unprecedentedly big. These products, too, are commanding high prices—notably cotton, wheat, and flax. Even in the matter of the influence of the demand for the arts and industries among the Western nations there is a

POTENTIAL STIMULUS FOR SILVER.

There are also broad movements which promise increase in permanent prosperity for British India. Irrigation is making steady progress in that country, affording an insurance that will expand in the future against crop losses, and famine when the monsoon fails. The railroad system of India is still in its infancy, and surely the growth of mileage will go on in that country, facilitating the transactions of commerce. Moreover, in the last three years there has been hardly a year when there was any important recession in the net volume of silver received by British India from abroad. There is another factor in connection with the probable future demand from India; it relates to the currency system of that country. The

ACCUMULATION OF RUPEES.

in the currency department of the Indian Government which followed the famine and depression in that country of the last year or two has been dispayed by an absorption, so that the immobility of silver purchases for coinage purposes has become a topic of discussion. There have been no Government purchases for this account for a period of three years; the resumption of them would be of highly favourable moment to the silver producer.

THE WRITER PROCEEDS TO REFER TO THE AWAKENING OF CHINA AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE SITUATION.

Financial reform is in progress in that country, and it is believed that the next will be based temporarily on silver, the aim being to stand aside the National currency, sweeping away the ancient copper coins and creating a National Mint that will put an end to the abuses of the minting privilege enjoyed by the Provincial Viceroys. These abuses include all manner of

DEBASED COINAGE ISSUES,

besides the deprivation of the people of a uniform system which would enable them to derive more profit from their commercial relations with the foreign world. The great Celestial Empire, he says, is awakening to the world of to-day, and the slow but gradual opening up of this land of teeming population and enormous natural wealth to Western trade and exploitation will hasten the proposed fiscal change. The

RENAISSANCE OF THE LAND.

of Confucius carries with it possibilities that no prophet even could well attempt to forecast in their final outcome: Nor is the commercial world blind to the fact that the low price of silver has stimulated China's competition in the trade of the outside world, many of our own as well as Europe's far-sighted observers discerning for a long time to come increasing exports and diminishing imports of merchandise by the great Yellow nation. In time the consumption of silver caused by the world's payment of the white metal on its adverse balance to China

WILL THERE BE A RISE IN THE PRICE?

until the higher exchange rates will tell on the power of the Nation's capitalists to manufacture goods at starvation wages to their labour and the matter of competition with foreign countries will be equalised in cost. But such a state of affairs, it is pointed out, is far off; for many years, at least, it is reasonable to assume that there will be an ever-increasing demand for silver by China for domestic coinage and for its excess sales of merchandise to Europe and the United States. The intelligent manipulation of its needs by the shrewd Celestials and the

MISFARS OF OCCASIONAL OVER-SPECULATION

in the commodity on the bull side, will doubtless give many variations to any upward movement in the price. But the persistent—the prevailing—influence must be toward exterminating the demand and therefore stimulating the price.

For the rest, an additional demand for the white metal from the coming development of the silver-using industries to the south of the United States may be looked for. Summing up the various elements and circumstances that make up the present position and prospects, the conclusion seems to be fully justified that the era of extreme depression and suppression of the white metal is at an end—E. and C. E. F. R.

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegrams quoted below were received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General to-day:

Manila, November 22nd, 3.30 p.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon E.N.E. of Manila, moving W.

Manila, November 22nd, 9 p.m.

The typhoon has crossed Luzon north of Manila in the form of a hollow depression. It may increase in intensity in the China Sea.

Manila, Nov. 23, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon W. of Luzon more than

100 miles distant, fluctuating N.E. and N.W.

CHINESE STUDENTS FOR THE U.S.A.

With the refund of the indemnity which the United States returned to China for the trouble of 1900, China had taken the obligation of spending part of the returned indemnity fund for sending students to the United States of America. In order to carry out such obligation the higher officials of the Wu-wu-pu placed the matter into the hands of two of its high officials one of whom was the former Charge d'Affaires at Washington, His Excellency Chow Tsui-hi, the other His Excellency Tong Kai-Soo, His Excellency Fan, an official of the Department of Education, joined the Wu-wu-pu officials in this scheme.

These officials decided upon the advisability of establishing a preparatory school in China for the students selected to be sent to the United States for their education. The preparatory school corresponds in scope to the American high school. There the Chinese boys are to receive the moral discipline necessary for university work. It is to have a seating of about 600, and the students are above everything to be required to become proficient in the English language. In addition to the studies preparatory for American University courses, each student will be obliged to continue with his Chinese studies, so that upon his return to China he will have the necessary fluency in matters Chinese.

This scheme of preparatory education is now carried out by the Bureau of Educational Mission for Chinese students to be sent to the United States of America.

His Excellency, the Prince Regent of China, was made familiar with the plan. The emperor, the Prince Regent recently donated toward the school property a large tract of beautiful park land covering an area of over 2,500 square feet. It is land belonging to the imperial household. It is situated about seven miles north of Peking in a short while they will get foreign built residences to live in.

This preparatory school has two divisions. One division is a Grammar School for 300 boys, in which the plan of education followed, will be similar to that in the United States. In addition to this there is a middle school also for 300 students in which the plan for higher education following American ideas, is prevalent.

There are two sets of teachers engaged. The one is purely Chinese so that the boys can continue their Chinese studies; the other is the entirely English-American plan with English education. For the latter a large number of teachers from the United States have already been engaged. The teachers will leave for Peking in a short while they will get foreign built residences to live in.

The Bureau of Educational Mission in Peking has already sent two groups of Chinese students to America in 1909 and 1910; another will follow in 1911. The selection is made by Director Tong Kai-Soo. The supervision in the U.S.A. is under charge of Mr. Yung Kwei, 1st Secretary Legation in Washington. When living in the U.S.A. the students are placed in various Eastern and Western Colleges.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS LOAN.

A HIGH-CLASS ISSUE.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies issued a subscription on behalf of the Government of the Straits Settlements for an issue of £2,750,000 three and a half per cent. It is rated Stock, 1937-95, the price of issue being 95½ per cent. The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of the Straits Settlements and the principal will be payable at par on May 15, 1937, by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be fixed in this country under the management of the

Crown Agents, but the Government of the Straits Settlements will have the option of redemption on or after May 15, 1937, on giving six months' notice. The issue is the balance of the amount authorised to be issued to meet the cost of the extension of the Tanjong Pagar Docks, the construction of the Siapak Harbour Works, and other public works of the colony. A half-year's interest is payable on May 15. A statistical statement relative to the public debt, revenue, expenditure and trade of the Straits Settlements from 1859 to 1909, inclusive, accompanies the prospectus and shows that the revenue in the eleven years increased from \$5,000,000 to \$8,750,000. In view of the rubber development in the Middle East, the prospects for the immediate future are distinctly favourable and the fact that the existing public debt of the colony only amounts to £5,914,111 is another satisfactory feature.

THE WEATHER.

On the 21st at 11.45 a.m. the barometer has risen moderately in the Philippines, and fallen slightly over the northern and western shores of the Chinese Sea.

The typhoon is situated to the eastward of the Macassar Bank. At present it appears to be moving towards W.N.W.

The depression lying over N. China yesterday has reached the neighbourhood of Wandoiwok.

Pressure has increased and is now highest over the Yangtze valley.

The Japanese returns are lacking.

Rough weather may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea for the next two days.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S Royal Mail Steamship Line.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, JAN. 14TH.

"MONTREAL"

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, FEB. 11TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.

From St. John.

"ALLAN LINE"

FRIDAY, JAN. 13TH.

"ALLAN LINE"

FRIDAY, FEB. 10TH.

"ALLAN LINE"

FRIDAY, MAR. 10TH.

"ALLAN LINE"

FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.

"ALLAN LINE"

FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.

"Montreal" 13 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B., or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTREAL" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 45.

Further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Frazer (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship. On
TIENTSIN v. SWATOW & WEIHAIWEI... CHIPSHING* THURSDAY, 24th Nov., Noon.
MANILA..... LOONGBANG* SATURDAY, 26th Nov., Noon.
MANILA..... VUENSANG* SATURDAY, 3rd Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI KUTSANG† WED'DAY, 14th Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCURRING 24 DAYS).
The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namang* and *Fochang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yungtse Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwany.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHEWS & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FREIGHTS. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIETSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anan*, *Chusan*, *Linan*, *Chihua*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern Ghatia Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 6 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIBB,

AGENTS.
Telephone No. 16.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910.

Steamship. To Sail.

SHANGHAI "CHENAN" 24th Nov., 4 P.M.

HAIPHONG "ORHLI" 25th 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI "LINAN" 26th Midnight.

ILOILO & CEBU "SUNGXIANG" 29th 4 P.M.

MANILA "TEAN" 29th 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anan*, *Chusan*, *Linan*, *Chihua*),

with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern Ghatia Ports.

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AGENTS.
Telephone No. 16.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1910.

Steamship. To Sail.

RUBI 2550 S. Crosby MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU

ZAFIRO 2550 E. Rice MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Steamship. To Sail.

RUBI 2550 S. Crosby MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU

ZAFIRO 2550 E. Rice MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.-Oct.
Allagar	3,600	8,555	29,017
Alor Pongau	2,628	12,157	
Alma	1,100	4,850	
Anglo Malay	59,163	404,218	
Ayer Kunlung	320	400	2,186
Ayer Molak	2,168	11,068	
Ayer Panas	1,580	4,339	
Balgowitn	7,655	8,811	84,348
Batah Rabit	1,300	5,835	
Banteng	4,123	19,307	
Batu Caves	14,728	104,070	
Batu Tiga	9,602	61,870	
Beraam	1,100	1,100	
Beriam	10,350	83,693	
Bikam	3,145	16,677	
Brish	1,675	5,893	
Bukit Kajang	5,293	5,664	40,458
Bukit Rajah	30,311	308,065	
Bukit Lutong	4,700	47,575	34,720
Bukit Timah	1,422	1,357	5,218
Bukit K. B.	612	1,605	
Carey United	12,350	86,550	
Castlefield	5,047	31,168	
Changkat Serdang	3,142	2,055	25,544
Changkat Salak	2,157	2,134	9,468
Cheng	950	950	
Cilecy	15,445	15,126	103,337
Consolidated Milat	25,083	180,920	
Caledonia	26,000	179,237	
Chumor		9,74	
Chursones	2,385	10,630	
Chota	902	500	
Dinamata	93,200	25,610	
D. mission	410	440	
Edinburgh	6,200	8,000	6,050
Federated (Selangor)	17,058	9,1348	
F.M.S. Rubber	24,745	43,862	
Gedong	12,000	117,100	
Gleuey	2,132	2,074	11,665
Gleuehjel	4,784	19,493	
Golden Hope	9,180	51,282	
Golconda	18,073	10,200	12,000
Gula Kalumpang	10,900	37,800	
Hal Kee	720	2,503	
Harpender	12,000	57,930	
Haytor	599	608	2,174
Henwood	1,168	1,384	6,561
High & Lowlands	43,173	37,843	
Inch Kenneth	12,860	11,486	
Indragiri	705	4,001	
Jimah		100	
Jugra	9,571	60,583	
Jobong	28,880	23,350	180,450
Kapar Park	17,108	9,716	
Kamuning	8,940	9,803	37,412
Kempsey	4,099	27,134	
Kepong	4,700	5,522	31,059
Klebung	235	723	
Kota Tinggi	670	570	4,098
Kuala Klang	3,81	10,593	
Kuran	3,145	3,307	13,765
Krian Rib, Edt.	3,870	41,02	10,554
Kuala Lumpur	49,216	401,230	
Kuala Selangor	7,002	7,002	
Labs	10,648	20,102	161,163
Lacaudron	3,007	28,837	
Lebury	10,633	83,522	
Linggi	78,000	82,000	66,500
London Asiatic	18,678	117,189	
Malaka Plina	451	783	
Malacca Plant	35,000	220,000	
Mandal Tekong	470	720	11,242
Merton	2,298	11,972	
New Serendah	731	733	
New Singapore	60	220	
North Hummock	7,408	41,018	
Nova Scotia	17,500	53,405	
Padaung Jawa	920	920	
Pajam	3,500	8,000	25,500
Pataling	27,654	39,021	
Pegoh	5,204	5,571	35,991
Pengkalan Durian	1,156	2,959	
Perak Plant	13,242	98,688	
Port Dickson	1,085	1,150	6,479
Reddles	1,134	8,169	
Rembila	1,488	6,858	
Ribu Rubber	6,679	47,846	
Rubane	20,000	109,739	
Reland	2,050	2,500	14,104
Ruber Growers Assn.	4,099	3,997	35,130
St. Helena	105	725	
Sengat	6,415	9,200	63,372
Selaba	8,073	49,08	
Sungai Choh	5,555	10,413	
Sungai Kapar	4,650	120,256	
Sundycroft	8,717	67,02	
Seafeld	21,095	25,504	
Selangor	36,156	237,799	
Seromban	35,223	182,074	
Sembawang	663	818	2,916
Senawang	8,316	46,908	
Shelford	1,700	69,301	
S'pore & Johore	12,664	85,045	
Singapore Para	5,725	5,250	49,575
Straits Rubber	39,500	195,880	
Sungai Salak	4,656	12,545	
Sungai Way		37,851	
Sungai Chumor	1,689	1,689	
Tambak	1,187	3,815	
Taibong Malim	900	3,450	
Telok Anson	880	1,051	8,780
Tall Ayer	12,546	94,846	
Trafalgar	204	318	2,021
Tremelby	6,100	13,883	
Tulip		500	500
Ulu Pandan	450	500	3,311
United Singapore	2,828	12,778	
United Sunamra	4,850	16,848	
Vallambrosa	33,700	193,400	

(All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—*Singapore Free Press*.)

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

	SHILLING	PAAS
London—Bank T.T.	1/108	
Do demand	1/107/16	
Do 4 months' sight	1/1011/6	
France—Bank T.T.	2.30	
America—Bank T.T.	458	
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.01	
India T.T.	1/19	
Do demand	1/19	
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	758	
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	798	
Japan—Bank T.T.	918	
Batu Tiga	Bank T.T.	1/12
Beraam	1,100	
Beriam	10,350	
Bikam	3,145	
Bintangor	4,123	
Batu Caves	14,728	
Batu Tiga	9,602	
Beraam	1,100	
Bertam	10,350	
Bikam	3,145	
Bintangor	4,123	
Batu Caves	14,728	
Batu Tiga	9,602	
Beraam	1,100	
Bertam	10,350	
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Beraam	1,100	
Bertam	10,350	
Bikam	3,145	
Bintangor	4,123	
Batu Caves	14,728	
Batu Tiga	9,602	
Beraam	1,100	
Bertam	10,350	
Bikam	3,145	
Bintangor	4,123	
Batu Caves	14,7	

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000 \$15,000 }	\$2,039.30	\$2,039.30	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/2 = \$22.45	5 %	800 buyers (\$26.10)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	7	6	{ 4,000 \$3,000 }	\$20,552	\$20,552	3d (London 3/6) for 1903	...	480 buyers
SHIPMENT INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	none	none	15% for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$180 sales & b
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	45	45	Tls. 224,000	Tls. 205,19	Tls. 205,19	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 %	Tls. 210
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,500,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	\$287,984	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	3 %	815 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	\$707,637	\$707,637	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 1/2 %	515 sellers
SHIPMENT INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	30,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	\$438,406	\$438,406	\$6 and bonus 5s for 1908	7 %	\$16 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 }	\$426,228	\$426,228	3s for 1908	8 %	\$150 buyers
SHIPPING.									
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$45	\$25	{ \$57,748 \$50,000 \$50,000 }	Dr. \$3,777	\$3,777	3 1/2 % for 1908	...	88
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$50,000 }	N.H.	N.H.	3 1/2 % for year ending 30.6.1908	...	52 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	\$10,766	\$10,766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	8 1/2 %	53 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	{ \$138,100 \$25,000 }	L7 537.3.2	L7 537.3.2	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/2 = \$33.154	...	558
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	{ \$138,100 \$25,000 }	\$72,000	\$72,000	Final div. of 2 1/2 per sh. ('coupl. 14) making in all 4 1/2 per sh. for '09 & an int. div. of 15 per sh. on ac. for '12	5 %	82 1/2 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$25,000 }	\$71,850	\$71,850	\$12.50	5 %	52 1/2 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 }	\$1,150	\$1,150	A bonus of 7 1/2 for yr. ending 30.4. 1910	5 %	52 1/2 sellers
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$520,000 \$50,000 }	Dr. \$8,090	\$8,090	5s for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	515
Liaon-Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 }	Dr. \$135,892	\$135,892	5s for 1897	...	52 sellers
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,066,000	Pt. 10	Pt. 10	{ \$1,500,000 \$12,289 none }	Dr. \$1,435	\$1,435	Final div. of 1/16 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15)	9 %	Tls. 16 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pt. 10	Pt. 10	{ \$1,500,000 \$12,289 none }	none	none	First year	...	Pt. 10
Raub Australasian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	45	45	{ 18/10 \$1,500,000 }	...	...	5s per share 13th dividend	5 %	501 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ none }	...	...	Final of Gold \$0.05 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	...	...
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.	18,000	\$15	\$25	{ \$25,375 }	Dr. \$8,460	\$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	50 sellers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$25	{ \$25,375 }	...	...	\$2 for 1909	45 %	553 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$264,847	\$264,847	5s for 1909	...	50 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 100 Tls. 100 }	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 1,000,000	5s for half year ended 30.6.1909	...	Tls. 72
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	18,55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 60,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 60,000	Tls. 60,000	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all for year 1910	8 %	Tls. 95
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 10,000 }	...	...	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 %	...
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$1,000 }	Tls. 4,314	\$4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.10	5 1/2 %	515 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000 }	...	...	8% for 1909	8 %	521 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000 }	\$64,975	\$64,975	\$3 for old shares \$1.50 on new shares for 1/2 year ending 30.6.10	6 %	507
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 }	\$1,377	\$1,377	Interim of \$3 for 1910	7 %	500 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 }	\$5,474	\$5,474	45 cents for 1909	6 %	501 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$25	{ \$1,500,000 }	...	...	\$2 for 1909	8 %	34 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 10,000 }	...	...	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	...
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none }	...	...	Interim of \$1.50 for 1910	8 %	519
COTTON MILLS.									
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 40,000 }	...	...	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 }	\$3,551	\$3,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	...	54 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ none }	...	...	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	10 %	Tls. 51
Leung-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 21,172 }	...	...	Tls. 6 for 1909	10 %	Tls. 50
Say Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 21,172 }	...	...	Tls. 5 for 1909	12 %	Tls. 150
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,500 }	...	...	15 % per share for 1910	6 1/2 %	...
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ 40,000 }	...	...	60 cents for 1909	6 %	...
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	55	55	{ 50,000 }	...	...	60 cents for year ended 28.2.10	10 %	...
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 }	...	...	80 cents for 1909	7 %	...
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	57	56	{ \$1,000 }	...	...	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	10 %	...
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 }	...	...	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	...
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	...	...	14 per cent, via \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	...
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 }	...	...	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end. 28.2.10	10 %	...
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 }	...	...	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 %	...
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 }	...	...	Interim of \$1 per share for 1910	6 %	...
Manschappi of Mijn, Bosch en Landbouwzaak, Rotterdam, Limited	25,000	G \$100	G \$100	{ Tls. 54,750 }	...	...	get interim dividend of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 37 for 1910	5 %	...
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 }	...	...	80 cents on paid shares and 8 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 %	...
Peak Tramways Company (cont.)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	...	...	No. ....	...	...
Philippine Gomway, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 21,822 }	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20</							